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Document Name: ASSE 1037: Performance Requirements for Pressurized Flushing Devices (Flushometers) for Plumbing Fixtures

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American Society of Sanitary Engineering

Performance Requirements for
**Pressurized Flushing
Devices (Flushometers)
for Plumbing Fixtures**

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Although this Standard may be used as a benchmark for in-house evaluation, no product may be said to be A.S.S.E. approved unless the manufacturer has applied to the A.S.S.E., has had his product tested by an official A.S.S.E. recognized independent laboratory, according to the applicable A.S.S.E. Standard, and when the product has passed the test, displays the A.S.S.E. Seal on the product. Instructions for receiving the authorization to display the Seal are available from the A.S.S.E. Central Office.

It is recommended that all devices designed for plumbing systems, especially those which pertain to public health and safety, should be installed consistent with local codes by qualified and trained professionals.



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Foreword

Until the adoption of A.S.S.E. Standard 1037 in 1986, the only specification applicable to flushometer devices and similar products providing a forceful action for flushing water closets and urinals was Federal Specification MIL 29193. With the effort to phase out Federal Specifications, an A.S.S.E. Standard Sub-Committee was formed in the early 1980's to prepare a draft specification for pressurized fixture flushing devices. This Standard (A.S.S.E. 1037) identifies the necessary performance requirements for such devices, so a proper flushing action in water closets and urinals is achieved with their use.

In June 1989, a Working Group was formed to consider the incorporation of an air-gap separation test for the device as a measure of backflow protection. The A.S.S.E. Product Standards Committee reviewed the proposed changes during its annual meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, during October 1989, and the draft was then submitted to the A.S.S.E. Board of Directors. The Board voted to approved the revised draft in February, 1990.

Although many of the material specifications are detailed within Section 1.3 of this Standard, it is the responsibility of the manufacture to comply with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, United States Public Law 93-523.

1989

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Table of Contents

Section I	1
1.0 General	1
1.1 Scope, Purpose, Construction, Instruction	1
1.2 Design	1
1.3 Materials	2
1.4 Instructions for Marking and Installation	3
1.5 Accessories	3
1.6 Classifications	3
1.7 Recommendations	3
Section II	4
2.0 Performance Tests and Requirements	4
2.1 Samples for Test	4
2.2 Working Pressure and Structural Strength Requirements	4
2.3 Hydrostatic Test	4
2.4 Backflow Protection	4
Figure 1	6
Figure 2	6
Figure 3	6
Figure 4	6
2.5 Packing and Seals	7
2.6 Replacement Parts	7
2.7 Seating Members in Control Stops	7
2.8 Life Cycle and Flushing Discharge Performance Test	7
2.9 Life Cycle Test	8
2.10 Flushing Discharge	8
Section III	8
3.0 Definitions	8
Appendix A	10
A1.0 Scope	10
A2.0 Scope	10
A3.0 Scope	11
A4.0 Scope	12
A5.0 Scope	13
A6.0 Scope	13

Pressurized Flushing Devices (Flushometers) for Plumbing Fixtures

Section I

1.0 General

1.1 Scope, Purpose, Construction, Instruction

1.1.1 Purpose

This standard establishes basic performance requirements for pressurized flushing devices, for the safe and sanitary operation of plumbing fixtures. Its purpose is also to serve as a guide for producers, distributors, architects, engineers, contractors, home builders, manufacturers, and installers; to form a basis for fair competition, and to provide a basis for identifying devices that conform to this standard.

1.1.2 Scope

1.1.2.1 This standard establishes physical requirements, basic performance requirements, and test procedures for pressurized flushing devices for the safe, sanitary operation of plumbing fixtures.

1.1.2.2 While this standard covers the performance requirements for pressurized flushing devices and describes these performance requirements in terms of methods of test applicable to all such units, a number of different materials, designs and methods of operation may be used to meet these requirements.

1.1.3 Applicable Standards

The following reference standards, which are cited in this Standard, are applicable to pressurized flushing devices and the latest editions shall be used:

- ANSI A112.19.2M - Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures
- ANSI A112.19.5 - Trim for Water Closet Bowls, Tanks, and Urinals
- ANSI B1.1 - 1982 Unified Inch Screw Threads (UN and UNR Thread Form)
- ANSI B1.20.1 - Pipe Threads (except dryseal)
- ANSI B16.10 - Copper Alloy Solder Joints
- ANSI B16.18 - Cast Bronze Solder - Joint Pressure Fittings
- ANSI B16.22 - Wrought Copper and Bronze Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
- ANSI Z124.4 - Plastic Water Closet Bowls and Tanks
- ASTM B604 - Decorative Electroplated Coating of Copper/Nickel/Chromium on Plastics
- ASTM B456 - Electrodeposited Coatings of Nickel/Chromium
- NSF Standard 143
- UL4 #73 - Motor Operated Appliances

1.2 Design

1.2.1 Inlet Sizes and Connections

Required pipe sizes and inlet connections shall be specified by the pressurized flushing device (flushometer) manufacturer.

1.2.2 Outlet Sizes

Outlet connections shall provide pressure-tight connections to the fixture to which it is assembled, as referenced in American National Standards, specified in ANSI A112.19.2M Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures.

1.2.3 Connections

Tapered pipe threads shall conform to American National Standard ANSI B1.20.1 Pipe Threads (except Dryseal). Straight threads shall conform to American National Standard B1.1 - 1982 Unified Inch (UN - UNR) Thread Form, Standard ANSI B16.10 Copper Alloy Solder Joints and B16.22 Wrought Copper and Bronze Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings.

1.2.4 Installation and Service

Pressurized flushing devices shall be designed and built such that, after installation, servicing and the replacement of parts may be accomplished using standard tools. Construction shall permit field service without damage or marring the significant surface on the device.

1.2.5 General Requirements

1.2.5.1 Workmanship

Materials used in pressurized flushing devices shall be free of defects, which affect serviceability of operation. The components shall withstand normal handling and installation without damage or permanent distortion of any part.

1.3 Materials

1.3.1 General

Materials used shall be free from defects, which would adversely affect the performance of maintenance of individual components or of the overall assembly. Materials not specified herein shall be at least of the same quality used for the intended purpose in commercial practice.

1.3.2 External Parts

Pressurized flushing device accessories shall be made from materials suitable for the intended purpose, provided such services conform to the performance requirements cited in this standard.

1.3.3 Internal Parts

All plastic materials in contact with the potable water shall be evaluated by a recognized testing agency as complying with the applicable sections of NSF Standard #14. Metals presently approved for use in water distribution systems may be used.

1.3.4 Plating Finish

1.3.4.1 Metallic Base

If plated, valves and fittings of metallic base materials shall need the performance requirements of Visual Defects, Adhesion, Ductility and Corrosion Testing of the Product Requirements of ASTM B456. Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Copper plus Nickel and Chromium.

1.3.4.2 If plated, valves and fittings of plastic base materials shall meet the performance requirements of Appearance, Ductility, Corrosion Testing, Thermal Cycle Testing and Adhesion of the Product Requirements of ASTM B604, Standard Specification for Decorative Electroplated Coatings of Copper, Nickel, Chromium on Plastic.

1.4 Instruction for Marking and Installation

1.4.1 Product Marking

The product shall be marked with the manufacturer's name and model number.

1.4.2 Package Marking

The package shall be marked with the manufacturer's name and model number.

1.4.3 Installation Instructions

Installation instructions shall be provided with each unit. The instructions shall include valve adjustment information, and any special rough-in or finishing installation or repair procedures for accessory devices or replacement parts.

1.5 Accessories

1.5.1 Solenoid Valves

Solenoid operated units shall be approved in accordance with the applicable standards.

1.5.2 Optional Devices

Pedal, push button, push disk, and remote control devices may be provided.

1.6 Classification

1.6.1 Installation style

Pressurized plumbing fixture flushing devices may be classified as exposed or pedal.

1.6.2 Operation Method

Operation methods shall include push button, push disc, remote control, solenoid, and other designs.

1.7 Recommendations

1.7.1 Backflow Preventer

All units shall be provided with a backflow prevention device in accordance with applicable standards.

1.7.2 Specification Language

It is recommended that the following paragraph be included with the architect's and builder's specifications:

"Pressurized plumbing fixture flushing devices (flushometers) shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The supply piping to these devices shall be securely anchored to the building structure to prevent the installed device from unnecessary movement when operated by the user. Care shall be exercised when installing the device to prevent marring the exposed significant surface."

1.7.3 Control Stop

A control stop is recommended for all pressurized flushing devices installations. Such stops may include an integral check valve. When provided, the control stop shall be tested in accordance with the applicable standards.

Section II

2.0 Performance Tests and Requirements

2.1 Samples for Test

2.1.1 Number Required

Unless otherwise indicated, three devices (from production runs) for each size and model shall be submitted to the testing agency. One device from each lot shall be selected for testing.

2.2 Working Pressure and Structural Strength Requirements

2.2.1 Working Pressure

The pressurized flushing device shall be designed to function with cold water at pressures from twenty (20) to one hundred twenty-five (125) p.s.i. (138 to 862 kPa) and shall withstand intermittent shock pressures to one hundred eighty (180) p.s.i. (1240 kPa).

2.2.2 Discharge Fittings

Where applicable, shall withstand, either separately or assembled, a pressure of twenty-five (25) plus or minus one (1) p.s.i.g. (172 +/- 7 kPa) for sixty (60) minutes.

2.2.3 Structural Strength and Integrity

Plastic pressurized flushing devices shall be tested to comply with the loading test in Sections 4.3, 4.4.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.4 of ANSI Z124.4 Plastic Water Closet Bowls and Tanks.

2.3 Hydrostatic Test

2.3.1 Purpose

All assembled devices subject to supply line pressure shall withstand a hydrostatic test of five hundred (500) plus or minus twenty (20) p.s.i.g. (3450 +/- 140 kPa).

2.3.2 Procedure

Hydrostatic pressure shall be applied for a period not less than five (5) minutes.

2.3.3 Criteria

Units shall show no sign of leakage or permanent distortion.

2.3.4 Pressure Relief Systems

In the case of products that incorporate an acceptable pressure relief system, tests will be conducted at two (2) times the maximum working pressure of the relief. Discharge into the fixture shall be contained within the product design.

2.4 Backflow Protection

Flushometer tanks shall be provided with backflow protection, which complies with the following tests:

All flushometer tank systems shall pass both the air gap (vacuum) test (See Section 2.4.1 of this Standard) and the plunger test (See Section 2.4.2 Plunger Test of this Standard), or meet the requirements of Section 2.4.3 Backflow Test of this Standard.

2.4.1 Air Gap Test (Vacuum)

2.4.1.1 Procedure

Assemble the flushometer tank to the bowl. Fill the bowl to the flood level rim with water and a dark contrasting dye. A small tube shall be inserted into the up leg of the fixture (bowl) to vent the trapped air and to maximize filling. Remove this tube after filling the trap. With the water supply turned off and the flushometer tank empty, hold the flushometer valve fully open by a mechanical means and apply a constant vacuum of at least twenty-five (25) inches (63.5 cm) of Mercury for a time period of thirty (30) seconds, directly to the shank after fully blocking open all backchecks/backflow devices, and plugging any air ports upstream of the vessel. Then apply intermittent vacuums of two (2), five (5), ten (10), fifteen (15) and twenty-five (25) inches (5.08, 12.7, 25.4, 38.1, and 63.5 cm) of Mercury for a time period of thirty (30) minutes. Each application shall be for five (5) seconds on and five (5) seconds off.

2.4.1.2 Criteria

No dye from the bowl shall appear in the flushometer tank.

2.4.2 Plunger Test

2.4.2.1 Procedure

Plug the outlet of a closet bowl and empty the flushometer tank. Assemble the flushometer tank to the bowl. Fill the bowl to the flood level rim with water and dark, contrasting dye. A small tube shall be inserted into the up leg of the fixture to vent the trapped air and to maximize filling. Remove this tube after filling the trap. Using a closet plunger, pump the fixture outlet one hundred (100) times. Upon completion of this plunging, remove the flushometer tank and inspect for signs of dye entry into the tank.

2.4.2.2 Criteria

No dye shall enter the flushometer tank during the test.

2.4.3 Backflow Test

2.4.3.1 Back Siphonage

2.4.3.1.1 Purpose

There shall be no back siphonage of water from the flushometer tank into the supply line, should all check valve seats become scored or fouled with debris and a vacuum is created in the inlet of the device and the downstream pressure is zero (0) gauge or atmospheric.

2.4.3.1.2 Procedure

All checking members shall be fouled with an appropriate thirty-two thousandths (0.032) inch (8.81 mm) diameter fouling wire, in the location shown for the type of valve construction. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4 of this Standard.) The device shall be installed as in Figure 1 of this Standard, after adding dye solution of the flushometer tank and pressurizing until to the manufacturers recommended working pressure, to establish the normal water level in the flushometer tank with the flushometer tank at atmospheric pressure. The test equipment shall be capable of developing a vacuum of at least a twenty-five (25) inch (63.5 cm) column of Mercury. The tests shall be conducted in sequence as follows:

- (a) Apply and maintain a vacuum of twenty-five (25) inches (63.5 cm) of Mercury for a period of time not less than one (1) minute.
- (b) Apply a vacuum slowly from zero (0) to twenty-five (25) inches (0-63.5 cm) of Mercury, and slowly reduce the vacuum from twenty-five (25) to zero (0) inches (63.5-0 cm) of Mercury.
- (c) By means of a quick-acting valve, create a surge effect by quickly opening and closing the valve. During this test, the vacuum must range between twenty-five (25) to zero (0) inches (63.5-0 cm) of Mercury.

Figure 1

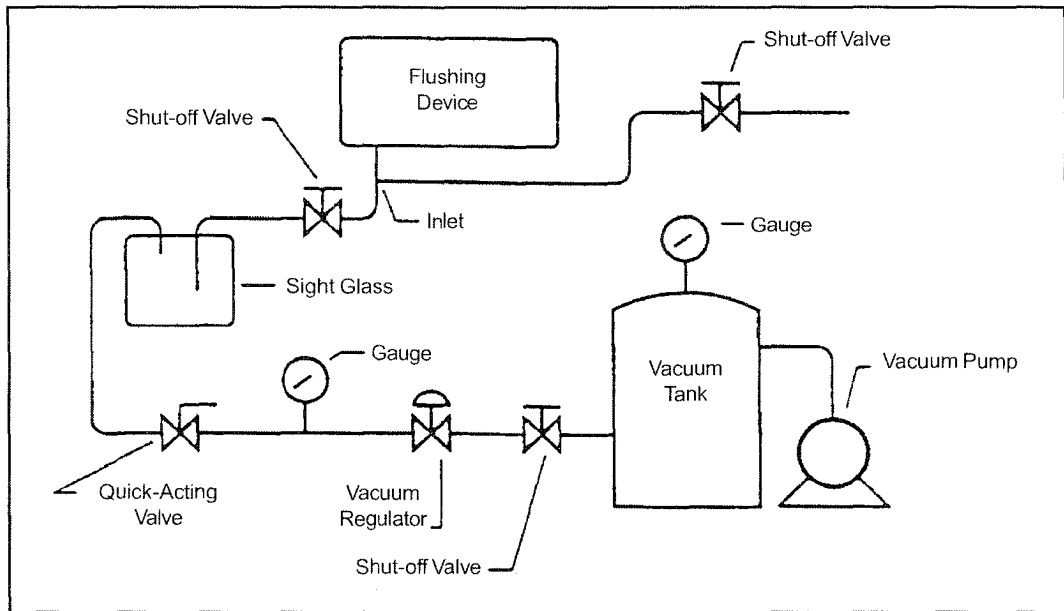
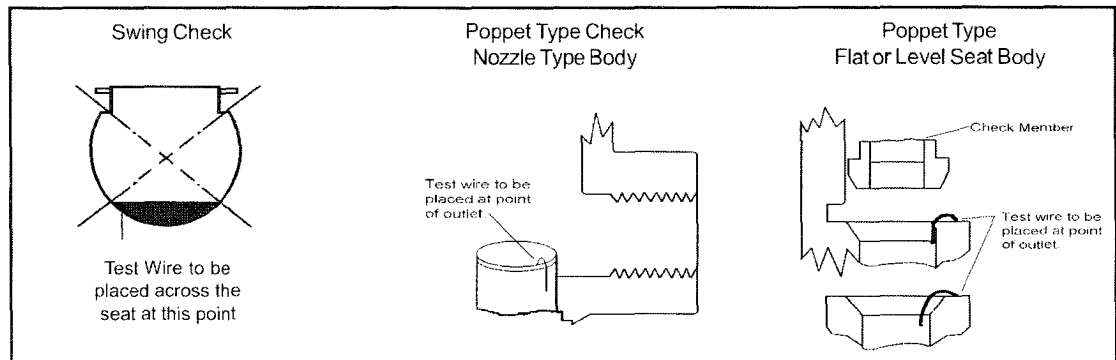


Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4



2.4.3.1.3 Criteria

Any colored water in the sight glass shall be cause for rejection of the device.

2.4.3.2 Back Pressure

2.4.3.2.1 Purpose

There shall be no backflow of water from the flushometer tank into the supply, should one check valve seat become scored or fouled with debris and a vacuum is created in the inlet of the device and there is a positive pressure in the flushometer tank.

2.4.3.2.2 Procedure

- (1) The inlet check valve shall be fouled with an appropriate thirty-two thousandths (0.032) inch (0.81 mm) diameter fouling wire, in the location for the type of valve construction (See Figures 2, 3 and 4 of this Standard), and the outlet check valve is in its normally closed position. The device shall be installed as in Figure 1 of this Standard. Pressurize the flushometer tank to the

manufacturers recommended operating pressure after adding colored dye. Run the test with three (3) p.s.i. 21 kPa) pressurized line connected to the outlet of the device. The test equipment shall be capable of developing a vacuum of at least a twenty-five (25) inch (63.5 cm) Mercury column. The tests shall be conducted in the sequence as detailed in Section 2.4.3.2 of this Standard.

- (2) Repeat the tests with the outlet check valve fouled, with an appropriate thirty-two thousandths (0.032) inch (0.81 mm) diameter fouling wire, in the location for the type of valve construction (See Figures 2, 3, and 4 of this Standard), and in the inlet check valve in its normally closed position.

2.4.3.2.3 Criteria

Any indication of flow of colored water from the inlet of the flushometer tank, which shows in the sight glass, shall be cause for the rejection of the device.

*Note: It shall not be deemed a failure when the design of a flushometer system does not allow for completion of the test.

2.5 Packing and Seals

Packing and seals shall be of such design and quality as to ensure leakproof joints and be capable of provided satisfactory field service.

2.6 Replacement Parts

Joints requiring disassembly to replace worn parts after the fitting is installed shall be designed so that they may be disassembled and reassembled without damaging or marring the significant surface of the fitting using standard tools.

2.7 Seating Members in Control Stops

2.7.1 Seat discs

Where seat discs are employed and side expansion of the disc is to be restrained, then the walls of the restraining housing shall show no sign of failure after the life test 2.8.1.

2.7.2 Disc Arrangement

The disc arrangement shall be so made that:

- a) it will not vibrate, and
- b) it can be replaced.

2.7.3 Control Stop

When closed, control stops shall not leak at any test pressure up to two hundred fifty (250) p.s.i.g. (1725 kPa) applied for minimum time period of five (5) minutes.

2.8 Life Cycle and Flushing Discharge Performance Tests

2.8.1 Purpose

The pressurized flushing device shall be subjected to the life cycle test for one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) cycles. Average discharge flow rate and running pressure shall be recorded for three consecutive flushes at the start of the test and after each twenty-five thousand (25,000) cycles.

2.8.2 Procedure

2.8.2.1 Three (3) units shall be tested. Each shall be set up on an individual test stand consisting of the pressurized flushing device affixed to a water supply line with fifty (50) plus or minus ten (10) p.s.i.g. (345 +/- 69 kPa). The units selected for this test shall be typical of standard production quality.

2.8.2.2 Means for the regular discharge of the pressurized flushing device shall be made. Each pressurized flushing device shall be flushed continuously until the required total cycles are completed. The interval between discharges shall be sufficient so as to allow the pressurized flushing device to fully recover.

2.8.3 Criteria

Upon completion of the cycle tests, units shall be subjected to a static test of one hundred twenty five (125) p.s.i.g. (862 kPa). Units shall be capable of continuous operation without sticking, chattering, or leaking. The average volume per flush shall not vary more than fifteen hundredths (0.15) gallons (0.57 L) or ten (10) percent.

2.9 Life Cycle Test

2.9.1 Integral Control Stop (Original Flush Volume)

Control stops shall be life cycle tested for five hundred (500) cycles.

2.10 Flushing Discharge

2.10.1 Manufacturers Testing

Manufacturers of pressurized flushing devices shall test their products with representative fixtures from three (3) different fixture manufacturers in each of the product categories as listed in ANSI A112.19.2M for which the pressurized flushing device product is intended, to determine conformance with flushing performance to that and other applicable standards. Test methods and procedures shall be as stated in ANSI A112.19.2M or other applicable standards.

2.10.2 Test Reporting

Manufacturers shall report in their literature the classification of plumbing fixtures for which their pressurized flushing devices have been tested and found acceptable.

Section III

3.0 Definitions

Definitions not found in this Section may be located in the Plumbing Dictionary, Fourth Edition, published by the A.S.S.E.

The following definitions shall apply to this standard:

Air Gap

The air gap in a water supply system is the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening of any pipe of faucet supply water to a tank or plumbing fixture and the flood-level rim of the receptacle.

Accessory

A component which can, at the discretion of the user, be readily added, removed, or replaced and which, when removed, will not prevent the device from fulfilling its primary function.

Backflow Preventer

Any mechanical device, whether used singly or in combination with other controls, designed to automatically prevent an unintentional reverse flow in a potable water distribution system.

Cold Water

For test purposes, water at a temperature of forty (40) to seventy (70) degrees Fahrenheit (4 to 21 degrees Celsius).

Consumption

Measures volume of water used per flushing cycle.

Control Stop

Valve which is used to control the flow of water into the pressurized flushing device.

Discharge Fitting

Any component installed downstream of the shut-off assembly.

Exposed Fitting

A fitting where the body is mounted above or in front of the fixtures.

Fixture

A receptor that receives water or water borne wastes and discharges such wastes into a drainage system.

Flow Rate

Volume in GPM flowing from the pressurized flushing device outlet.

Flushing Cycle

The complete operating sequence of a water closet, urinal or similar fixture in emptying the contents, cleansing the inside surfaces, and refilling the water seal.

Flushometer Valve

A valve attached to a pressurized water supply pipe and so designed that when actuated, it opens the line for direct flow into the fixture at a rate and quantity to properly operate the fixture and then gradually closes in order to avoid water hammer.

The pipe to which this device is connected is, in itself, of sufficient size that when open, will allow the device to deliver water at a sufficient rate of flow for flushing purposes.

Flushometer Tank

A valve whose function is defined in flushometer valve above but integrated within an accumulator vessel affixed and adjacent to the fixture inlet so as to cause an effective enlargement of the supply line immediately before the flushometer valve.

Gravity Type Flushing System

Products which predominantly rely on storage vessels, open to atmospheric pressure, for flushing plumbing fixtures.

Inlet

Supply opening to the pressurized plumbing fixture flushing device.

Outlet

Discharge opening from the flushometer.

Pressurized Plumbing Fixture Flushing Devices

A product which uses the water supply to create a pressurized discharge to flush the fixture exclusive of gravity type flushing systems. Flushometer valves and flushometer tanks are examples of pressurized plumbing fixture flushing devices. This term may be substituted for a pressurized flushing device (flushometer) in this standard.

Rough-In

Dimension from finished wall or floor to center of waste or supply opening, or mounting holes.

Running Pressure

The residual pressure in the water supply pipe at the pressurized flushing device or water outlet while the water outlet is open and flowing.

Shall

When used, indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should

When used, indicates a recommended procedure, technique or requirement.

Significant Surface

Any exposed surface which, if marred, would spoil the appearance of the fitting.

Spud

A fitting which is used to connect a pressurized flushing device to a water closet or urinal.

Standard Tools

Tools, such as a screw driver, key wrench, flat jawed wrench, or pliers, which are normally carried by plumbers for the installation and maintenance of plumbing.

Static Pressure

The force per unit of area that is exerted by a fluid upon a surface at rest relative to the fluid.

Trim

Parts, regularly supplied with fixture, as for example, closet spuds, wall hangers, and tank trim. Trim does not include fittings. Reference ANSI A112.19.5 Trim for Water Closet Bowls, Tanks, and Urinals.

Appendix A

A1.0 Scope

This appendix covers requirements of the civil and military agencies of the Federal Government for the procurement of Flushometer Assembly.

A2.0 Applicable Documents

The following documents, of the issues in effect on date of invitation for bids or request for proposal, form a part of this appendix to the extent specified herein.

Military Specification

MIL-P-12808 - Plumbing Fixtures and Accessories, Packaging of.

Military Standard

MIL-STD-105 - Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes.

(Copies of Government documents required by contractor in connection with specific acquisition functions should be obtained from the contracting activity or from the Commanding Officer, Naval Publication and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120).

A3.0 Requirements

Definitive Part Number (DPN)

The Flushometer assembly covered by this standard shall be identified by a DPN. This part number is intended for cataloging and ordering purposes (see 16) and not for surface marking on the product.

The DPN shall be written as shown:

DPN _____ 1037-XXXXXX

ASSE document number _____

Part numbers _____

A3.1.1 Part numbers

- a) First character denotes type.
A = Flushometer valve
B = Flushometer tank
- b) Second character denotes style.
1 = Exposed
2 = Concealed
- c) Third character denotes actuator.
A = Mechanical
B = Hydraulic
C = Solenoid
- d) Fourth character denotes trip mechanism.
1 = Lever handle
2 = Push button
3 = Push disk
4 = Foot pedal
5 = Electronic sensor
- e) Fifth character denotes inlet size.
A = 3/4 inch
B = 1 inch
- f) Sixth character denotes outlet diameter (Tailpiece length as specified, see A6.0).
1 = 3/4 inch
2 = 1 inch
3 = 1-1/4 inches
4 = 1-1/2 inches
5 = 2 inches
6 = Not applicable

g) Seventh character denotes consumption (factory set).

A = 1 gallon

B = 1-1/2 gallons

C = 2 gallons

D = 2-1/2 gallons

E = 3 gallons

F = 3-1/2 gallons

G = As specified (see A6.0)

A3.2 Standard Commercial Product.

The Flushometer assembly shall, as a minimum, be in accordance with the requirements of this standard. Additional or better features which are not specifically prohibited by this standard but which are a part of the manufacturer's standard commercial product, shall be included in the Flushometer being furnished. A standard commercial product is a product which has been sold or is being currently offered for sale on the commercial market through advertisements or manufacturer's catalogs, or brochures, and represents the latest production model.

A3.3 Finish

All exposed parts, trim and hardware shall be polished chrome plated; stainless steels shall be polished commercial finish.

A4.0 Quality Assurance Provisions

A4.1 Responsibility for Inspection

The contractor shall be responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. The contractor may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the standard where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

A4.2 Quality Conformance Inspection

Except as specified herein, the quality conformance inspection shall be performed on each sample selected (see A4.3) to determine compliance with this standard and shall include the following:

A) Examination

This element of inspection shall encompass all visual examination and dimensional measurements. Non-compliance with any specified requirements shall constitute one defect. Examination shall be based on inspection level S-4 and an Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) of 2.5 percent defective.

B) Test

When test is specified (see A6.0), each sampled flushing device shall be tested in accordance with the applicable performance test (see section 2) in this standard. Failure to pass any test constitutes one defect. Test shall be based on inspection level S-2 and an AQL of 4.0 percent defective. When test is not specified, evidence that the flushing device meet the test requirements shall be submitted to the contracting officer for acceptance. Acceptable evidence shall be a label or tag on the flushing device marked ASSE 1037, or a certified test report from a recognized independent testing laboratory indicating the flushing device have been tested and conforms to this standard.

C) Preparation for Delivery Inspection.

Preparation for delivery shall be inspected for compliance with the requirements of section A5.0.

A4.3 Sampling

Sampling and inspection procedures shall be in accordance with MIL-STD-105. The unit of product shall be one complete flushing device. All flushing devices of the same description offered for delivery at one time shall be considered a lot for the purpose of inspection. If an inspection lot is rejected, the contractor may rework it to correct the defects, or screen out the defective units, and resubmit for a complete inspection. Resubmitted lots shall be reinspected using tightened inspection. If the rejected lot was screened, reinspection shall be limited to the defect causing rejection. If the lot was reprocessed, reinspection shall be performed for all defects. Rejected lots shall be separate from new lots, and shall be clearly identified as reinspected lots.

A5.0 Preparation for Delivery

The packaging, packing, and marking shall be in accordance with MIL-P-12808, with the level of preservation and packing as specified (see A6.0).

A6.0 Ordering Data

Acquisition documents should specify the following:

- a) Title, number, and date of this standard.
- b) DPN designation (see A3.1).
- c) Tailpiece length (see A3.1.1f).
- d) Consumption (see A3.1.1g).
- e) When test is specified (see A4.2B).
- f) Level of preservation and packing (see A5.0)

